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ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST

New Approaches to World Peace
General J. Lawton Collins

Long Term Storage Proves Its Worth

Psychological Warfare Training

Associated Services at Work

Convalescing in the Bavarian Alps

Reports of the Service Secretaries

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SOVIET SERVICE AND TRAINING

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ARMY
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DIGEST

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OUR MILITARY NEEDS

"We must not let such attacks as the one in Korea cause us to discontinue our long-range programs for development of new equipment," General J. Lawton Collins points out in this issue. Requirements for the modernization of military equipment as a means of enhancing mobility and firepower are reviewed in the lead article by the Army Chief of Staff.

TANKS WITHIN TANKS

Surplus oil storage tanks intended for use in the invasion of Japan have been utilized by the Ordnance Corps for the preservation of World War II equipment. How tanks and other combat materiel stored in dehumidified vaults are currently being rehabilitated to supply the Army's needs is recounted in the article on page 10.

SIX MONTHS IN REVIEW

Shareholders in the Nation's security will find in this issue a synopsis of the state of our defense forces during the six-month period preceding the Korean outbreak.

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A complete index of The DIGEST issues published during 1950 has been prepared in matching format and is available on request to the Editor, ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Back numbers of The DIGEST, so far as stock permits, are also available.

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U. S. Army Photograph

GENERAL J. LAWTON COLLINS

NEW APPROACHES TO WORLD PEACE

By

GENERAL J. LAWTON COLLINS
Chief of Staff, United States Army

IF OUR Army is to be effective to prevent war or to oppose armies superior in men and equipment—as it has twice had to do in Korea and as it may have to do again if war should come elsewhere in the world—then it must have the greatest mobility and firepower that our genius can produce.

For only one military organization can hold and gain ground in war—a ground army supported by tactical aviation and with supply lines guarded by a navy. Such a team—Army, Navy, Marines and Air Force—with our United Nations partners, all under General MacArthur's distinguished leadership, turned the desperate Pusan bridgehead into a brilliant military victory and had completely routed the Korean Communists before a new invasion by a new enemy. And such a team will win if the free world is again invaded.

The survival of our Nation and of the entire free world may depend upon how well we succeed in producing sufficient mobility and firepower for our ground forces. In this endeavor we must not permit recent experience to obscure what we may need in the future. For example, we must guard against the tendency to look upon the Korea fighting as a "Preview of Future War."

The war in Korea has been a reversion to old-style fighting—more comparable to that of our own Indian frontier days than to modern war. Although some of the equipment and some of the tactics the enemy has used are undoubtedly similar to what we might expect to face in a war of the future, I do not believe the Korea fighting is typical of future war.

Our troops have not been subject to any significant air

This article is appearing concurrently in the January issues of "Coronet" and "Combat Forces Journal."

attack; our air forces have enjoyed complete command of the air; and hostile naval action has been insignificant. All of these have permitted our ground forces and our splendid logistic support to reach their maximum effectiveness. Of course, the fact that the great strength of the Korean Communists lay in ground forces would be typical of any war we might fight elsewhere in the world for it is in huge ground forces that the greatest strength of the police states lies.

To prevent an invasion of Western Europe, the area most coveted by the Communists, we would have to fight an altogether different war than we have been fighting in Korea. Our logistic support would be subjected to air and naval attack and we and our friends would face a very strong tactical air force. This would mean that our own tactical air forces would have a more difficult task and Army antiaircraft would play a greater role. With modern road nets and communications systems, armor would take on increased importance. We would have to face many more tanks including heavy tanks.

Therefore, it is my conviction that we must not let such attacks as the one in Korea cause us to discontinue our long-range programs for development of new equipment, including the tactical application of atomic weapons by Army troops, which will not only strengthen our own forces but will assist the other nations of the free world. Our continued security requires that we and our friends apply our resources—manpower, scientific genius and industrial capacity—to cope with this problem. The progress we and they have already made is so encouraging that I feel we must increase our effort.

For these reasons, I believe that modernization of equipment is the number one problem of the Army.

Any discussion of the Army must be prefaced with the statement that the individual soldier is still the most important element on the battlefield. There can be no substitute for him. Since our potential enemies have forces in being much larger than we have, our soldiers must have the maximum effectiveness that our superior scientific and industrial power can provide.

In the modernization of the Army's equipment, we have been placing special emphasis on airborne and air-transportability, tanks and antitank weapons, antiaircraft and guided missiles and tactical air support. Let us take them up one at a time.

Airborne and Air-Transportability: The concept that we

must exploit the increased capabilities of air power by bringing air mobility to all possible resources of the Army has far-reaching implications. Most of our units, other than airborne divisions, have been in the past trained and equipped to move by land and water. Under this new concept we have the opportunity to increase the mobility and radius of operation of ground troops many times over. The progress we have already made is so encouraging we must not let the obstacles that remain deter us from exploring vigorously this promising new field which I consider to be one of the most important developments in land warfare in modern times.

It is our hope that through increased air mobility each of our divisions eventually can do the work of several present-day divisions. That hope is based not on mere speculation but on the impressive results we achieved by the limited employment of air power in committing men and equipment to combat from the air in the great land battles of World War II. There is the further fact that in Korea, air power delivered the first troops into the fight and continued to deliver large quantities of supplies and replacements both from the United States and from Japan, as well as bringing parachutists directly into combat.

For example, because our new assault transports can take off and land in incredibly short distances it may be possible to develop comparable transports which could operate from aircraft carriers. It seems to me that such a combination of sea and air transport could be used to great advantage in delivering army airborne and air-transported units to their objectives. And it also seems that by this means the Navy would logically extend one of its vital roles—transporting the Army.

We are working very closely with the Air Force and the Navy in a joint effort to solve our mutual problems. Among the specific improvements we have made is the prototype of a plane that can carry a tank. This is a significant achievement since our inability to deliver tanks by air was one of the greatest weaknesses of our airborne operations of World War II. This new type plane can carry 200 fully equipped men or 50,000 pounds of cargo.

We have also developed planes and equipment that have not only carried successfully the jeep and the 105mm howitzer but have permitted us to drop them by parachute. We have prototypes of gliders that can carry double the loads trans-

ported by gliders during World War II and new assault transport planes that may actually replace the glider in airborne operations. And we have the new pack-plane with a detachable cargo compartment or "pod." This plane is able to take off immediately after delivering men or equipment to the airhead without having to wait for the cargo to be unloaded.

We have been using helicopters in Korea and are awaiting development of new prototypes which we believe will give us unprecedented capabilities for combat operations in the future. And we are hopeful that we may be able to develop the so-called "convertiplane," which would incorporate the vertical take-off and landing characteristics of the helicopter with the horizontal flight characteristics of conventional aircraft.

In my opinion, we have only begun to exploit the possibilities of applying air transportation to the Army. Given transports in sufficient quantity, our divisions could assume greater strategic importance for distant areas threatened in the world or in the far-flung operations of a global war. With the necessary gliders and other specialized equipment, our airborne divisions could go over enemy lines to strike vital targets which otherwise could only be taken at great loss in men and equipment.

Tanks and Antitank Weapons: The effectiveness of our tanks in Korea has been the subject of considerable comment. In the early phases of the fighting, much criticism was directed at our apparent inability to counter the threat posed by modern tanks of Soviet design. Today I believe that the splendid performance of our tanks and antitank weapons in Korea testifies eloquently to the encouraging progress we have made. However, I believe I should clarify some misunderstandings that apparently have arisen with respect to our tank warfare.

Because we recognize that we shall be on the defensive during the initial phases of any future war, we have had to place emphasis upon development and production of weapons which will give us the greatest possible defensive strength. The sheer magnitude of our requirements has forced us to place principal reliance for antitank defense upon weapons which we can afford to produce in peacetime in the vast quantities which we would require for war.

We recognize that the tank is undoubtedly one of the best weapons—if not the best weapon—against another tank, especially when we can mount some of our new antitank weapons on it. But the tank is primarily for offensive use in recon-

naissance, break-through and exploitation and the price of one tank, upwards of $200,000, would buy a much greater quantity of defensive antitank weapons—bazookas, for example, which cost only $65 each. This factor of cheapness is of even greater significance to the peoples of Western Europe who need defensive weapons they can produce within their struggling economies.

Although we have been emphasizing our development of improved antitank ammunition and the now famous 3.5-inch bazooka which proved so successful in Korea, we have also been seeking to provide a balanced family of new tanks—light, medium and heavy—unsurpassed in firepower, mobility and defensive armor.

The first member of the series—the T-41 light tank—has far exceeded our expectations and we are now awaiting delivery of a sufficient number to equip divisions and smaller units. At an early date, we shall have pilot models of our new T-42 medium tank with a new high-velocity gun which we shall service-test in competition with the new Patton that has performed so well in Korea. Also at an early date we shall have pilot models of the new T-43 heavy tank, with even greater armament, which we are confident will be capable of defeating any other known tank in existence today.

Much current thinking with respect to tank warfare is dominated by the urgent necessity to devise suitable means of defense against the powerful heavy tanks known to be among the 40,000 tanks in police state armies. There are those who feel that only by matching heavy tank for heavy tank can we hope to win on the battlefield. However, others equally competent believe that we may be able to achieve the same results at considerable savings by equipping our highly mobile medium tanks with radically improved guns and ammunition.

I intend to see to it that the development of tanks of all types, as well as antitank weapons, continues to be expedited although emphasis must always be placed on those items giving the greatest combat effectiveness for the lowest cost.

Antiaircraft and Guided Missiles: In the vital field of antiaircraft, the advent of jet aircraft has required radical departures from World War II equipment. The continuing development of planes which attain ever-increasing speeds has further emphasized our need for new counter-weapons.

Our best answer to date for the threat posed by aircraft at short and medium ranges is the new 75mm Skysweeper gun.

This weapon has been developed to replace the present standard 40mm gun of World War II fame which does not have sufficiently sensitive fire control, sufficient range or sufficient destructive effect to engage modern aircraft.

The primary new features of the Skysweeper are its integral radar-directed fire-control system and its VT-fuzed ammunition. Tests to date indicate that this weapon is capable of engaging aircraft at supersonic speeds both by day and night. We have orders for a limited number of these weapons now and expect to buy more of them during each succeeding year. And for detecting and engaging high-altitude aircraft traveling at near-sonic speeds, we are buying a number of extremely accurate fire-control systems for use with our long-range antiaircraft guns.

It is becoming increasingly clear, however, that we are approaching practical limits in the development of conventional antiaircraft weapons and that we must look for more promising means of meeting future requirements. For that reason we are placing renewed emphasis upon antiaircraft rockets and guided missiles. Only recently I visited our antiaircraft center at Fort Bliss, Texas, and our guided missile proving ground at White Sands, New Mexico, and I can say that genuine progress is being made.

When we get to the procurement stage, the cheapest missile may cost several thousand dollars. The more complicated ones will cost much more but if one of these can knock out a bomber carrying an atomic bomb then it would be a cheap investment.

We are also developing surface-to-surface guided missiles to extend the range of our artillery especially during those times when, due to weather or darkness, tactical air support is not available.

Tactical Air Support: The outstanding air-ground support which the Air Force, Navy and Marines furnished ground units in Korea is eloquent proof of the artillery capabilities of modern tactical aircraft.

The success of ground operations in any future war will depend more than ever on the degree of air support and transportation furnished the Army. With the increased firepower afforded by tactical air support to isolate the enemy and drive him to cover, our ground units can gain freedom of movement quickly to overcome an enemy. And this air support can come from either the Air Force, Navy or Marines.

It is for these reasons that we in the Army are placing

greater emphasis upon air-ground coordination and we are working with the other services to solve the problems this coordination entails.

Man—The Most Important Weapon: A fact that bears constant reiteration is that man has always been the most important ingredient of armies. In the Army, unlike the Navy and Air Force, the basic element is not a ship nor a plane but the individual soldier. And new weapons only serve to increase his importance.

We have in the Army today the best men we have ever had. Many are veterans with distinguished records in combat. Many are skillful technicians in a wide variety of fields—radar specialists, engineers, medical men and many others.

Just as we realize we must achieve maximum effectiveness from our equipment dollar we also realize we must achieve maximum effectiveness from manpower resources. We can do this only by the use of men of superior quality who can assimilate the training we give them. Weapons such as those I have described and those which may reasonably be expected in the foreseeable future impose unprecedented requirements upon the Army for men with technical and scientific knowledge.

But the Army today needs more than men with technical skill—it also requires men with the highest qualities of leadership and courage. The fighting in Korea has been a signal illustration of this fact. The American troops who held the Pusan bridgehead were at times outnumbered by as many as 30 to 1 but courage and determination that sprang from confidence in their weapons, their leaders, their comrades—and most important, confidence in our Nation—gave each of our soldiers an effectiveness all out of proportion to his relative strength.

Our victory in the Pusan bridgehead hung by such a small thread upon the courage and determination of a small band of men that we must never place dependence upon such a small margin of safety again. Only by insuring that we and our friends have in constant readiness trained and determined men, modern weapons and skilled and courageous leadership—supported by adequate tactical aviation and with supply lines guarded by navies—can we command sufficient respect from the evil forces in the world to prevent another dreadful world war. Only then can we be sure of victory if these evil forces thrust one upon us.

LONG TERM STORAGE PROVES ITS WORTH

By

COLONEL ROBERT W. DANIELS

LUMBERING from huge steel containers like bears emerging from a winter's hibernation, large numbers of combat vehicles are entering the Army's supply stream for use by United States forces and those nations receiving aid under the Mutual Defense Assistance Program. Through planning, foresight and American ingenuity plus the Army's penchant for improvisation, World War II equipment is being returned to service after a five-year "holiday" to help meet current military requirements. Of salient importance to an economy-minded Nation is the fact that these tanks and other items of ordnance have been preserved for emergency use at a cost which is an infinitesimal percentage of their replacement value.

When hostilities ended in August 1945, the Army, Navy and Air Force had on hand tremendous quantities of surplus supplies and equipment both in the Zone of Interior and overseas. Much of the materiel was new and large numbers of the used items were still serviceable. Disposition of this surplus naturally posed a problem to military authorities. Logistic planners had to decide between disposal of items not needed in the future and retention of those which might be required in the still troubled postwar period.

Some materiel was turned over to the governments of the Philippine Islands, South Korea and certain Western European countries, as well as to Greece and Turkey, to strengthen their defenses. Some had to be abandoned in oversea combat areas due to a lack of personnel to process its return or simply because the cost of shipping it back to the United States outweighed its potential value. Still other items were sold through the War Assets Administration at a substantial return to the

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United States Treasury. Following a decision on the equipment to be retained, it was necessary to arrive at a method for keeping the remaining items in the best possible condition— ready for rapid employment— for an indefinite period of time. Whether these arms and equipment might be required rested on the imponderables of international developments and the rate of obsolescence occasioned by scientific advancement in weapons of war.

Taking these considerations into account, a wide search for an ideal long-term equipment storage medium was initiated within the Army Ordnance Corps (then Ordnance Department). The Navy's Bureau of Ships had by VJ day developed an efficient means of preserving the intricate and varied mechanisms of its ships at a fractional cost of the standard methods previously in use. Many ships in the Navy's reserve fleet were preserved through a dehumidifying process and stores of surplus equipment and parts were sealed in warehouses equipped with dehumidifying systems. Thus the "mothball" fleet came into being. This "pickling" process enabled the Navy to maintain its vessels at a maximum state of readiness. The value of this action is proven by the speed with which many ships were returned to service after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

U. S. Army Photograph

Amphibious cargo carriers (9M29C weasels) are compactly arranged in this container foundation. Tracks are removed and stored atop each carrier.

Using the same principles, the Air Force "cocooned" its aircraft plastically and at various Army Ordnance Depots steel storage containers were erected around combat vehicles and weapons. This latter method employs a system of dynamic dehumidification similar to that used by the Navy but with modifications worked out by Ordnance experts and industrial specialists. (See "Cans and Cocoons," February 1948 DIGEST.)

Ordnance sinews of war—arms and armaments, motor vehicles, tanks and the like—always present a problem of maintenance even when in the hands of using organizations. Repair of vehicles, testing of weapons and periodic inspections are required in the field to insure that equipment is maintained at required Army standards. These measures often are regarded as "spit and polish," but when applied to organic guns, howitzers, tanks and motor vehicles no one denies that such steps are essential to their proper upkeep.

In a peacetime economy, however, the burden of maintaining ordnance items by continuous inspections, lubrication and cleaning would be prohibitive. Yet these same sinews of war tend to revert to metallic oxides if they are neglected for long. Iron unites with oxygen in the air to form rust. This action is accelerated by acid gases, extreme temperatures, weather or by the sun's rays. Self-contained deteriorating agents and the propagating character of rust itself further contribute to the eroding process. And so all too frequently materiel of the last war may enter the scrap piles of industry.

There are eight Ordnance Depots in the United States engaged in some form of long-term storage of equipment left over from World War II. Letterkenny Ordnance Depot at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, may be taken as typical of them all.* Letterkenny is far removed from large manufacturing centers where excessive contamination of the atmosphere might cause corrosion. If the installation were in a frigid zone or a moisture-free desert area, the protective cold or dry air would lower even more the rate of deterioration. Since relocation of the depot was impracticable, other solutions had to be considered. Refrigeration was ruled out as being too expensive. Replacement of oxygen with inert gases—a method requiring hermetically sealed containers—was discarded for a similar reason. It

* Other Ordnance Depots are: Sierra Ordnance Depot, California; Red River Arsenal, Texas; Mount Rainier Ordnance Depot, Washington; Tooele Ordnance Depot, Utah; Anniston Ordnance Depot, Alabama; and Lima Ordnance Depot and Erie Ordnance Depot, both in Ohio.

was decided that the most efficient method of preservation would be the reduction of moisture content of the atmosphere to a point where oxidation would be held to a minimum. Although a surface oxide would still form, the process would be so slow that a protective coating would be acquired and the basic metal would not be attacked to any appreciable degree.

Research has proved that deterioration or corrosion is retarded to a negligible rate when a low percentage of relative humidity is maintained. Working on this premise, it was determined that if a storage facility could be devised to keep the average daily moisture content at a level of thirty per cent or below, then protection would be sufficient to store the items indefinitely.

The Ordnance Corps after VJ day had available a number of surplus petroleum storage tanks originally intended for use in the invasion of Japan. Military improvisation was brought into play to utilize the capabilities of these storage tanks for preserving artillery pieces and combat vehicles. Engineer con-

U. S. Army Photograph

Weasels are temporarily weather-protected with tarpaulins until the container is capped. The rear container is in the final stage of construction.

U. S. Army Photograph

The open container shown here is stocked with multiple gun mounts (M55).

sultants were called on to provide technical direction in developing a practicable long-term storage program.

In the dehumidifying operation the huge steel containers are connected in series—usually ten in each group—with a closed ventilation system controlled by a dehumidification machine. The machine draws moisture-laden air from the last container through beds of a chemical drying agent and the excess moisture is thus extracted. The dry air is returned to the first unit in the series and the process is continued until the cycle for the entire group of connected containers is balanced and complete.

To regulate the humidity in the storage tanks, a humidostat automatically determines when drier air is required. This automatic control is located in the last storage tank in the series for it is there that the highest moisture content is found. The humidostat indicator, incidentally, is activated by human hair which contracts or expands with variations in humidity.

In preparation for storage, the materiel is given a thorough cleaning. All components are inspected for serviceability and all metal surfaces of engines and weapons are sprayed with a rust-preventive compound. If a vehicle is of the track-laying variety, the tracks are removed and the chassis is mounted on

blocks to minimize the weight on the suspension system. The tracks are stored along with the vehicle. When all space is filled—each container will hold about seven tanks—the unit is closed and sealed, the dehumidifying system is set in operation and free rein is given to the control mechanism. All containers are provided with glass peepholes through which technicians periodically observe and record the temperature and humidity. A daily log is kept of these records for reference.

The equipment preservation program is already proving its worth to the Army. Military operations in Korea as well as implementation of the Mutual Defense Assistance Program caused a tremendous drain on Army supply stocks. Like a thrifty housewife who meets unexpected demands by turning to the canned goods on her emergency shelf, Army Ordnance is meeting the requirements by opening its "cans."

As container after container is opened, armored cars, motor gun carriages, weasels, tanks and weapons of various kinds are coming out of storage ready to be placed in usable condition with minimum delay. In almost every instance, the skilled ordnance inspectors who checked the equipment before it was stored and again as it was removed from the containers have found the materiel to be in the same condition as when stored.

Equally gratifying are the dollar economies effected. The cost of construction of each group of containers is less than

U. S. Army Photograph

M24 light tanks are among the items of Ordnance equipment stored at Letterkenny.

one-half of one per cent of the value of the equipment preserved. The expense of operating the program is less than one per cent of the dollar cost of the stored items. As a result of the program, the Army is able to dispatch to Korea and other places on short notice the combat materiel which, even after five years of disuse, is again proving itself in battle.

Ordnance equipment is seldom static, however, and obsolescence naturally takes a heavy toll. The light tanks, after being deprocessed, must be modified in accordance with the latest developments before being sent on to the using organizations. The M-26 is shipped to the Detroit Tank Arsenal, or some similar plant, for major rebuild. Its eight-cylinder engine is replaced with a 12-cylinder, V-type, aircooled 810-horsepower engine which gives the tank a cruising speed of 30 miles an hour. This new engine is capable of operating 1000 hours before being rebuilt compared with 400 hours for the older engine. New cross-drive transmission also is installed. Armed with a high-velocity 90mm gun, the M-26 then becomes an M-46 (General Patton) tank. With simple controls consisting of a steering lever and an accelerator pedal, the General Patton can literally "turn on a dime." Preserved at Letterkenny and rejuvenated at Detroit, the World War II Pershings rebuilt into Pattons have given a good account of themselves in the rugged Korean terrain.

These "canned" vehicles and weapons are today helping to reinforce the line behind which American industry and the Armed Forces are gathering the necessary momentum to bulwark our military strength.

AID

PATTERN FOR THE FUTURE

The alternate cycle of strength and weakness in national defense must stop. No longer can we count upon years or even months in which to prepare after the war is on. In Korea for the first time we were called upon to fight the first day. That will certainly be the case hereafter. At best we are to face a period of tension of long duration. We must grow stronger to defend ourselves against the risk of aggression wherever it may develop.

The Honorable George C. Marshall, Secretary of Defense.

THE SOVIET MILITARY ORGANIZATION

IV—Military Service and Training

THE Soviet Union has geared its entire military and civil structure for rapid mobilization—whether it be open or secret, general or partial mobilization. Not only do the plans embrace the call-up of all reservists but even farm horses and tractors are tagged for M-day. As a nation the USSR follows the old Cossack tradition of being prepared—men, women and teen-agers all—to saddle horses and ride forth from the villages in military formation.

In keeping with this total preparedness, all male citizens who reach their nineteenth birthday are subject to conscription. Unless they possess special qualifications all male conscripts enter the military service as privates. Only men over 50 years of age and those judged to be physically unfit are exempt from military service. However physical standards vary widely according to the urgency of the situation. Those under arrest, exiled or deprived of suffrage rights are normally excluded by law; but during World War II the Soviets drew hundreds of thousands of combat and service troops out of their prison labor camps. There is a generous and enlightened policy of deferment for scientists, teachers, technicians and such artists as movie actors since these specialists are in chronic short supply in the Soviet Union.

Qualified women are conscripted in wartime. Even in World War I Russia had a women's combat infantry battalion. In World War II Soviet women were assigned as traffic control, medical, veterinary and service personnel. In addition many were accepted for combat units on a voluntary basis. Approximately 2,000,000 women between the ages of 18 and 25 wore the Soviet Army uniform. In war-threatened areas everyone including adolescents, women and old men may be mobilized. During the early months of World War II, hastily organized divisions of factory workers were thrown into the breach and sacrificed in the defense of Leningrad and Moscow while reserve units were being readied for the counteroffensive.

The military indoctrination of the Soviet recruit begins long before he is called up for active service. No other country in the world has such an intensive and all-inclusive program of military training. The average Soviet citizen lives his entire life in an atmosphere of military semi-alert. Small children in school learn their history from a martial-Marxist point of view. The words "front," "offensive," "struggle" and "objective" are used to describe many non-military activities. The Russian Pioneer—counterpart of the Boy Scout—is taught such skills as rifle marksmanship and antitank tactics.

Preconscription training also is provided in voluntary societies for assistance to the armed forces (the DOSARM, DOSFLOT or DOSAV) under sponsorship of the Army, Navy or Air Force. In these organizations millions of young civilians learn such military skills as parachute jumping, chemical warfare, skiing, first aid and pilot training. If his formal education extends beyond the seventh grade the Soviet citizen will have spent several hundred hours in premilitary training prior to active service.

U. S. Army Photograph

Traffic control is one of the specialized tasks performed by women in the Soviet Army.

The conscript fulfills his military obligations in peacetime by serving on active duty or by entering the reserve. Active duty involves induction into the standing army whereas direct assignment to a reserve unit obligates the new reservist to perform periodic training with troops.

Periods of active duty ranging from two to five years are prescribed by law, but men are often retained well beyond the date they become legally eligible for release. After World War II, men were released in blocks of age groups with the eldest being demobilized first. Certain specialists, however, were held in uniform and tens of thousands who had been deferred during the war were called up in 1946 and 1947 to serve their term in the army. Reserve officers are being held on active duty indefinitely with the release of officers being carried out on an individual basis.

Civilian technicians and experts of various types pass into and out of the army with little more formality than donning or doffing the uniform.

The Russian recruit spends an average of two to three years on active duty and then is released to the reserves. As a reservist he receives annual refresher training and is subject to recall at any time until he reaches 50 years of age; beyond that age he may be directed to serve in the home defense units in an emergency. This soldier training provides an immediately available manpower pool capable of providing an army of many millions of trained men at any time.

The Soviet reserve system divides all fit men into two categories—those who have had active duty training and those who have not. In addition to this grouping in terms of thoroughness of training, reservists are classified according to age. The first class includes men up through 35 years of age who are required to take frequent refresher training. The second class includes the next ten years' classes while the third is made up of men from 46 through 50. Thus the trained reserves of the first class—those up through age 35—constitute the bulk of the immediately effective potential available for mobilization into combat units.

Technically any reservist or conscript who has completed his term of service may volunteer for extended active duty but in practice usually only noncommissioned officers are accepted. Women specialists such as translators, doctors, switchboard operators and the like may volunteer and young men may be accepted as volunteers before they are called up for active duty.

The law states that only citizens of the Soviet Union may volunteer for the Soviet Army—but there have been exceptions. In World War II Polish, Czech, Yugoslav and French volunteer units served in the Soviet Army. These units served in a capacity similar to the American- and British-sponsored Free French, Free Polish and other allied military forces. Foreigners' eligibility for military service with the Soviet Army is determined by political factors—not by any hard and fast rule.

Conscripts are initially assigned on the basis of their educational qualifications, civilian skills, political reliability and physical characteristics according to the requirements of the service. The Soviet Air Force and Navy receive a higher type of conscript than the Army while within the Army the technical arms and services have the pick of the crop. The graduate of a ten-year school (high school) is likely to be selected for noncommissioned officer training. Drivers, of whom the Army always has a shortage, are assigned to motorized or transport units. The politically unreliable conscripts from the Baltic regions—many of whom have little affection for the Russians or for Communism—are assigned to service units or to the infantry in spite of skills that might normally qualify them for specialized assignment.

The Army exploits the natural skills and background of certain ethnic or regional groups. Cossacks make excellent cavalrymen. Caucasians are usually assigned to mountain units. Siberians are likely to serve with ski troops.

As his training progresses the soldier acquires a military occupational specialty. His later assignments are governed by merit, existing vacancies and, in the case of noncommissioned officer candidates, successful completion of the nine-month training course.

More officers graduate from the numerous officer candidate schools than the Army can absorb. As a result competition is keen and an officer's career remains on a probationary basis until he reaches field grade. As an officer rises in rank, political reliability progressively becomes a more important factor in selection for promotion. Seniority—especially in the field grades and among generals—is of comparatively little significance. The great majority of Soviet Army officers are Communist Party members or affiliates.

Status as a "reservist" or "regular" means nothing in determining an officer's career. There is no single academy graduating "regular" officers and there is no distinction among components.

Officers' careers follow a planned rotation among school, troop duty and staff assignments. The various arms and services administer the affairs of their officers at the medium and higher levels. In the lower echelons this is accomplished by commanders exercising limited authority in this sphere.

Through the highest military academy which is operated directly by the General Staff, the Soviet High Command is able to guide the selection and training of outstanding officers who are hand-picked for duty with the General Staff.

In the Army, as elsewhere in the Soviet Union, the class distinctions that the 1917 revolutionaries sought to abolish have now come back with a vengeance. A Soviet marshal receives more than 110 times the pay of a private. Furthermore, the Soviet conscript receives no furloughs except in an emergency. Even though it is tax exempt, the pay of the Soviet soldier amounts only to pin money. However, he is provided with clothing, food and shelter and certain modest allowances may be paid to his family.

While pay differences are great, the real class distinction lies in the extra privileges granted officers. For instance, Army officers have special commissary privileges—a vitally important factor in the Soviet Union. In 1944, for example, one Moscow department store was divided into three floors or sections, the first of which was open to the public. The second floor, displaying additional items and food, catered to officers only, while the top floor sold its stock of luxuries only to Heroes of the Soviet Union and ballet dancers.

Base pay is augmented by bonuses to paratroopers, to combat flight personnel in the Air Force and—during war—to combat ground troops. These categories receive approximately 50 per cent extra pay. Officers are paid various bonuses over base pay depending on their assignment, with additional pay accompanying extra responsibility and extra technical skill.

Technically, Soviet soldiers are discharged or furloughed to the reserves by age class, from the oldest downward, but in many instances military personnel are discharged at the convenience of the government. Disabled servicemen are eligible for pensions, the degree of disability determining the amount of compensation. A completely disabled conscript soldier receives a pension equivalent to his last civilian wage. If he is killed in action his family will receive a lesser amount.

A soldier may retire on a pension of 50 per cent of his base pay after 25 years' service, with an additional three per cent

for each year he serves beyond 25 years. Extra service credit is given those who fought in the 1917 Revolution and Civil War or who served in the submarine or other hazardous branches.

Generals are retired at 90 per cent of base pay; field officers at 80 to 90 per cent, depending on length of service. Company grade officers who leave the service are normally not retired but are transferred to the reserve.

Throughout his military service, the Russian soldier is subjected to a rigorous training regimen whose doctrine has been keynoted by the Soviet leaders. The Soviet press has attributed the following maxim to Lenin: "The very essence of the military profession requires that an army, even though it be a victorious army, as soon as hostilities are over, submit to hard but profitable training for fear of being outdistanced."

Stalin, who since the close of World War II has given his personal attention to Soviet Army training, recently stated, "The entire training of the army is to be based on the skillful use of experience of the war. This experience should also be thoroughly utilized for the theoretical education of officers."

Lessons of World War II are being applied in all Soviet Army training. The Army conscripts a large number of Soviet citizens annually and fully integrates them into the ground forces. The average Russian soldier may not have the technical background of the Western soldier but extensive training is probably reducing this handicap. Soviet infantry training teaches recruits sound basic doctrine and provides opportunities for peak physical conditioning.

Army training—carried on six full days a week—is intensive, continuous and realistic. Live ammunition is issued during field exercises and actual combat conditions are so closely simulated that training accidents are accepted as a matter of course.

Military training, like every type of education within the Soviet Union, is accompanied by a constant program of political orientation. Communist Party members within each military unit are organized as a group which decides minor matters of conduct. Meetings are held for discussion of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine. According to Party doctrine, the special function of the Communists within the ranks is to stir enthusiasm among other soldiers and, in time of war, to set an example of courage and devotion to duty. Recruits and regular soldiers receive daily lectures on such topics as Soviet history, Communist theory, the embellished story of Stalin's life and the Soviet interpretation of domestic and international issues.

The Soviet Army's annual training cycle is based on a progressive schedule. Conscripts usually enter service in October and receive rudimentary training at the reception center. By December they are assigned to units. Since new recruits comprise only 25 to 30 per cent of the regular units they are fully integrated and receive the benefit of association with experienced troops. The first training period, from January to March, is devoted to physical conditioning, development of combat capabilities, small unit tactics, weapon training, range practice, construction and improvement of training facilities and class instruction. Emphasis is placed on the preparation of the individual and of the platoon for spring training.

The next phase, April through July, begins with company and battalion exercises and concludes with regimental exercises. In this period the Army concentrates on the consolidation of the ranks into unified combat teams. The August through September phase is organized around the division maneuvers.

The high point of Soviet Army training occurs during the October and November army maneuvers. All arms, including tanks, infantry, artillery, rocket and close-support aircraft, plus the specialist arms are combined in full-scale and realistic tactical problems under conditions simulating actual warfare.

Tank men such as these staff the mechanized units of the Soviet Army.

Elaborate critiques are held at the conclusion of these maneuvers. Approved solutions to the various problems are given by the senior commanders and by General Staff observers from Moscow. Detailed correction is conducted by junior officers and noncommissioned officers in the ranks.

The entire training program is designed to produce efficient, hard-hitting, rugged soldiers, integrated into well-organized cohesive combat units. By the end of his first year the recruit is familiar with his weapons and knows how to employ them to good advantage. He is conditioned to live ammunition and is inured to near-combat field exercises. His physical condition is excellent and requires very little of the elaborate care common in Western armies. On maneuvers he rolls up in his blanket (which is actually his coat) under a bush at night or joins his poncho with that of a comrade to make a small tent. In the morning, if conditions permit, he has a hot breakfast and is given a large chunk of black bread. Otherwise his only hot meal of the day is a bowl of *borsch* in the evening. His peasant background permits an easy transition to field conditions and his stolid nature quickly adjusts to military routine.

In his first year he has received training in basic military subjects and individual tactical infantry training. He has received detailed instruction in attack, defense and reconnaissance. He also has demonstrated his ability in field problems dealing with such basic operations as use of cover, routes of advance, camouflage, fieldcraft, weapon handling and gun drill. Many soldiers have received instruction in sniper skills, use of artillery and special weapons.

Technical training is inferior to that achieved by Western armies although normal running repairs, maintenance and care of weapons and equipment is relatively good. Technological knowledge in the USSR is lower than that in countries west of the "Iron Curtain." This factor has prevented the spread of technical competence in the Soviet Army. State educational establishments and the armed forces training program are being pressed to overcome this weakness.

Throughout his course of training the Soviet soldier is strongly stamped with a harsh type of discipline. The salute is now required at all times. Furloughs, passes and recreational facilities are limited and go only to those whose record is nearly perfect. Those committing even slight infractions of discipline are severely punished. Outside the USSR associa-

U. S. Army Photograph

Rugged outdoor training prepares the Russian soldier to meet the test of battle.

tion with foreigners is forbidden. Off-duty time throughout the Soviet Army is strictly and unfailingly supervised.

The training of noncommissioned officers is receiving greater attention today than was the case in the pre-World War II Soviet Army. Gradually there has been an approach to the professional point of view familiar to Western armies—namely, that top ranking noncommissioned officers are the "backbone of the army." Present disciplinary regulations allow the noncommissioned officers to administer minor punishments up to three days of restriction. In tactical operations they are being given responsibilities commensurate with those in Western armies such as command of infantry platoons or the operation of artillery auxiliary observation posts. In the postwar army a Soviet noncommissioned officer must have a minimum of a seventh-grade education. The most promising may compete to attend a three-year officer candidate school course.

The top priority element of noncommissioned officer instruction, in the Communist view, is political education. Those who were not good Marxists before being made noncommissioned officers must become so.

The technical and command training of Soviet noncommissioned officers is normally the responsibility of the line regiments and divisions which operate training units for this pur-

pose. Courses of approximately nine months' duration are given in a variety of subjects applicable to the respective branches of service. The infantry course, for example, includes political training, small unit tactical instruction, the handling and firing of small arms and field engineering. Potential noncommissioned officers are well-grounded in communications, defense against gas, aircraft recognition and artillery support. They also receive some instruction in unit supply and administration and army regulations.

The typical Soviet noncommissioned officer is a hard, Communist-indoctrinated individual who obeys orders promptly. He has good staying power and his morale is usually good.

The Soviet officer corps represents a selection from the large World War II army. Most have World War II experience now being supplemented by extensive theoretical training. The officer class as a whole has growing prestige in the state and is rapidly becoming professionalized. A definite distinction is made between officers and enlisted men. Military courtesy is emphasized and rigidly observed.

The extensive combat experience of most officers permits greater time to be devoted to theoretical training. Instead of the one-year courses common in Western armies the Soviet officer usually has two- or three-year courses in the various schools and academies. Meanwhile constant participation in annual field training and maneuvers provides opportunity for the application of theoretical training.

Throughout his military career the Soviet officer is exposed to continuous political propaganda calculated to make him an enthusiastic supporter of Communism. Even so he is constantly watched by his commanders, brother officers and the secret police for any departures from the approved Party line. Considerations of political reliability continue to weigh heavily in the promotion of officers. The problems of political unreliability among officers and the reluctance on the part of the Soviet regime to decentralize responsibilities have in the past tended to stifle initiative. Present doctrine and training as well as added perquisites of rank are tending to increase the professional attributes of the officer group. In effect the training induces a double standard of compromising Communism with military principle. It stresses flexibility in military matters, rigidity in political matters.

Early training in Suvorov schools may now be reducing the problem by so carefully indoctrinating potential officers

with loyalty to the regime that they will emerge as fully trained Marxists. These schools accept students at the age of nine. They receive nine years of general education and a heavy indoctrination of Leninism-Marxism, as well as military discipline and training. Graduates attend officer candidate schools for three years and upon successful completion of the course are commissioned in the Soviet Army. The first graduates of this system are now entering the junior officer ranks. They may be expected to be politically unimpeachable and adequately trained company officers.

The complex of officer education that begins with military preparatory schools progresses through various stages of professional training to the apex of Soviet military instruction—the Voroshilov Higher Military Academy—which is comparable to the United States National War College. At present there are a large number of officer candidate schools conducted by the various arms and services. By analogy, these schools are comparable to a blending of the United States Military Academy and a United States Army officer candidate school. Each arm and service operates its own academy which offers

U. S. Army Photograph

Soviet soldiers are taught the use of the rifle antitank grenade and the antitank rifle.

courses roughly equivalent to the advanced courses of the United States Army's branch schools at Fort Benning, Fort Sill or Fort Knox.

Specialized training in ordnance, signal, medical, quartermaster and other services is supervised by the training section of the senior headquarters of the arm or service concerned and is coordinated by an agency within the headquarters of the Ground Forces.

The USSR provides suitable theaters for the training of troops under special conditions of climate and terrain and considerable emphasis is placed on such training. The Caucasus, the Tadzhikistan Mountains, the Central Asian Desert, the swamps and forest of the Pripet Marshes and the tundra country of the northern latitudes provide diversified maneuver areas. More particularly, the Soviets take full advantage of the training facilities in Europe to adapt their troops to modern continental warfare as well. Training at all levels has been conducted in Germany and Austria throughout the Soviet occupation zones.

In the Soviet Army training program, a paramount consideration of Soviet policy becomes apparent—to make military training a potent force in developing to maximum readiness every segment and stratum of the total population of the USSR and to utilize military force or the threat thereof in implementing the will of the Soviet regime throughout the world. Certainly, the Soviet Army today is a well-trained, adequately led and politically controlled military machine.

AID

This is the fourth of a series of articles on "The Soviet Military Organization." The next article will deal with partisans and the mobility of the Soviet soldier.

CONVALESCING IN THE BAVARIAN ALPS

By

MAJOR GENERAL GUY B. DENIT

A separate convalescent facility has been added to the United States Army's medical treatment program for occupation troops in Germany. Results to date prove that incapacitated soldiers can be speeded to recovery through a convalescent program which emphasizes exercise and atmosphere.

The newest addition to facilities of the European Command's Medical Division is a 200-bed hospital known as the EUCOM Reconditioning Center. The Center is situated in the Bavarian Alps at Garmisch, the former winter Olympic games site, only a few miles from the Austrian border.

Located in a hospital built in 1939 for the German *Wehrmacht*, the EUCOM Reconditioning Center has every modern convenience. Its light, airy rooms front on an impressive mountain vista. Here patients spend their convalescent days—many of them outdoors—receiving specialized treatment under the watchful eyes of Army doctors.

The Center takes up where formal hospital treatment leaves off. A soldier who has suffered a broken arm or leg, for example, and who has been confined to a EUCOM Army hospital for initial treatment, reaches the stage where no further treatment is needed. However he does require a relatively long period of recuperation before the injured limb is back in condition. Formerly he might have spent all his convalescence in a hospital or on sick leave without proper exercise. Upon returning to his unit, he rarely was physically fit to perform immediately the strenuous duties required. Under the present system, however, the Center makes an added contribution.

MAJOR GENERAL GUY B. DENIT is Chief Surgeon of the European Command. During World War II he served as Chief Surgeon in the Pacific Theater, and later headed a medical survey team which studied the physiological effects of the atom bomb.

Incapacitated service personnel who are eligible for transfer to the Center are cleared through the EUCOM Medical Division's Hospitalization and Evacuation Section to insure that there is space available. Upon arrival at Garmisch, each patient is classified into one of four groups, depending on his physical condition. Those in Group D are placed on an easy schedule of exercise and outdoor pastimes which include short walks and light gymnastics. By the time a patient has progressed to Group A he can indulge in very strenuous exercises such as commando training, thus testing his physical fitness to return to duties which may be just as arduous. The Group B and C programs are set up for intermediate needs.

Operated by the 98th General Hospital in Munich, the project is proving a time and effort-saver for medical officers, the hospital staff and the patients themselves. In effect, the Center frees more hospital beds for critically ill patients and reduces the time spent recuperating in hospitals.

Reconditioning exercises are fitted to the individual's needs. A soldier recovering from a broken back is taught archery at the Center because it has been found that the pull of the 45-pound bow, along with attendant exercises, tones up the back muscles. In most cases the soldier is able to resume normal duties as soon as the cast is removed.

The soldier with a broken arm plays tetherball which exercises all of the body except the injured arm. One with a broken leg or ankle may join similarly injured patients in playing a modified type of volleyball in which the participants are forbidden to stand or kneel; instead they must sit on the grass as they keep the ball flying over the net. In a completely outfitted gymnasium the patient takes exercise commensurate with his physical condition.

Periods of convalescence at the Center vary with the type of ailment or injury involved. Hernia patients, for instance, normally require about 45 days for recuperation. Such patients spend most of that time undergoing a physical reconditioning program geared to their individual needs.

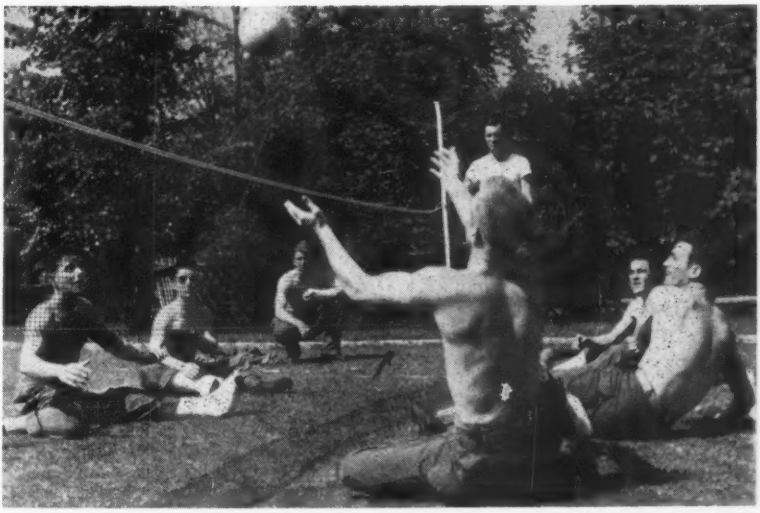
When the patient completes the prescribed recovery period, he is usually returned to his unit for duty. In certain instances—if his injury required a cast, for example—the patient is sent to a U. S. Army hospital to have the cast removed. He then comes back to the Center for another week or two of corrective treatment and a final check-up.

The patient's morale receives as much attention at the Center

as his physical rehabilitation. Activities are carefully planned to insure that there will be no let-down in his interests. The recreational facilities of the Garmisch Military Post are available to all patients. Tours are conducted through the neighboring countryside, including a weekend trip to Oberammergau, the Bavarian town which, every ten years, is the scene of the world-famous Passion Play.

Hiking, an important factor in any physical reconditioning program, is emphasized and it even includes mountain climbing for those who have progressed sufficiently in their rehabilitation. Patients look forward to the day when they are allowed to climb a nearby mountain, for it signifies their complete recovery. Some patients play golf nearby; others participate in swimming, baseball, tennis and similar sports. Plans have been completed for a program of cold weather activities.

Keynoting its operation, two dominant principles are applied at the Center. First, no soldier is discharged until he is deemed physically fit to rejoin his organization and take full part in its training program or its occupational duties. Second, the Center is designed primarily for reconditioning and not for the purpose of providing an enjoyable rest. In short, servicemen receiving treatment here are given the maximum opportunity to hasten their recovery so that they may return to their duties with renewed stamina.



U. S. Army Photograph

Convalescent soldiers play a "sitting" game of volleyball at the Center.

AFIS Photograph

REAR ADMIRAL T. H. BINFORD

CHANGE OF MA
ARMED FORCES IRM

TYPIFYING the unified nature of the Armed Forces Information School, Rear Admiral Thomas H. Binford, USN, assumed command on 14 December 1950, succeeding Brigadier General E. J. McGaw, USA. Admiral Binford comes to the School after nearly two years of duty as Commander, Cruiser Division 1 in the Far East.

The new Commandant saw service in both World Wars. In World War I, while still a midshipman, he served on the *USS Virginia* during the summer of 1918. Following his graduation from the Naval Academy in June 1919 he completed nine years of sea duty on destroyers and subsequently attended the Naval War College. In June 1940 he assumed command of the *USS Clark* (DD) and then was ordered to command Destroyer Division 58.

From 1942 to 1944, Admiral Binford served as Assistant Director, Enlisted Personnel Division, Bureau of Naval Personnel and in January 1944 was designated Director of the Division. During the last year of World War II he had command of the *USS Miami* (CL-83).

Early in 1946 Admiral Binford was named Assistant Chief of Staff (Personnel) to the Commandant of the Fourteenth Naval District, Pearl Harbor, and in 1948 was designated Chief of Staff and Aide to the Commander, Hawaiian Sea Frontier, and Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District. In March 1949 he assumed duty as Commander, Cruiser Division 1, serving in the Far East until the present assignment.

MANDANT AT
RMATION SCHOOL

AFIS Photograp

BRIGADIER GENERAL E. J. McGAW

Brigadier General McGaw, Commandant of the School since 1947, graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1920. He attended the Field Artillery School at Fort Knox, Kentucky, then served at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, and at various posts in the United States. He was an instructor at the United States Military Academy and also is a graduate of the Command and General Staff School and the Army War College.

In June 1941 he became commanding officer of the 7th Field Artillery Observation Battalion at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. After service with Field Artillery units and duty as Assistant G3, Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, he became artillery commander of the 63d Infantry Division in March 1943. He organized and served with that unit from its activation, through its training period and into combat as part of the Seventh Army in France and Germany.

In October 1945 he was appointed G3 of the Armed Forces of the Western Pacific in Manila and in February 1947 he was transferred to Japan to become the artillery commander of the 11th Airborne Division. He was named Commandant of the Army Information School in October 1947 and retained command when it became the Armed Forces Information School in June 1948.

General McGaw's new assignment is to be that of a corps artillery commander at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

New arrivals get their first look at the Army. Below, after completing basic training, these troops present a smart appearance as they march in a unit drill formation.

Pictorial Section

TRAINING FOR COMBAT

THE sound of small arms and artillery fire again is echoing over the long-silent ranges of reactivated World War II training camps. Training divisions and special units are working to mold an influx of selectees and volunteers into soldiers to fill the ranks of first-line combat forces.

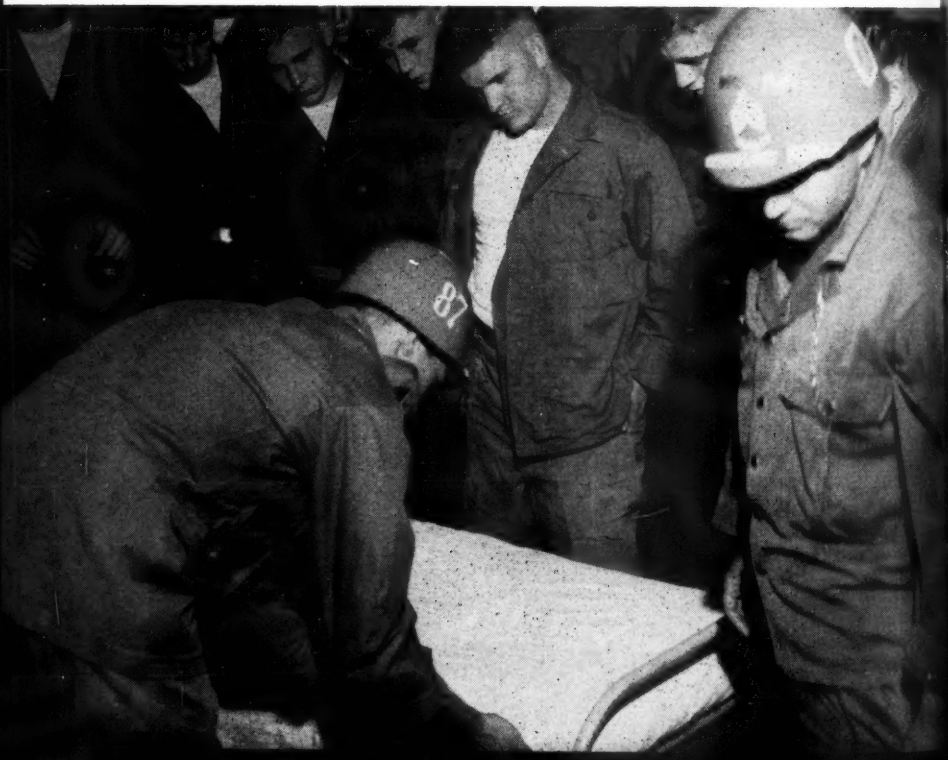
Under standards set by the Chief, Army Field Forces, physical conditioning, confidence and infiltration courses, dismounted drill, command inspections and field exercises are being utilized in the accelerated programs of the various training installations. From the time the new recruit arrives at camp until he completes basic training, he follows a pattern of battle-tested training that is geared to the latest combat methods and the newest technological and scientific developments in warfare.

The mind is sharpened and the body is hardened as today's soldier learns the complexities of global conflict as well as the close-combat use of the bayonet. The task of converting young civilians into toughened, battle-wise fighting men calls for the application of skill and intelligence. Individual initiative is preserved while being tempered with discipline to achieve uniformity of purpose and action. In comradeship and competition with his fellows, the modern soldier develops pride in his unit and gains self-reliance that will help him meet the test of battle.

As General Mark W. Clark, Chief of Army Field Forces, points out, "It should be understood that there are no get-rich-quick or unconventional methods by which wars can be won in the foreseeable future without fighting ground battles. The Air Force and the Navy are essential members of our three-part military team and the whole team is required to win a war. But I have long contended that if there is one indispensable element in this team, it is the doughboy who must engage the enemy in hand-to-hand combat, defeat him, and wrest his ground from him. In the final analysis, it is the infantryman who is the ultimate deciding factor in battle and it is around him that our national military team must be built."

(All photographs in this section by Department of Defense agencies.)

A recruit is interviewed by a classification and assignment specialist to determine his job aptitudes. Below, recruits learn their first housekeeping duty—how to make up a bunk properly.



The confidence course provides a foretaste of battle experience for basic trainees. Below, log lifting combines physical conditioning exercise with practice in teamwork.

Basic training includes instruction in the operation and use of the bazooka. Below, a trainee tosses a dummy grenade as his squad converges on a simulated target.

These recruits receive realistic instruction in the handling of captured Aggressor soldiers. Below, the infiltration course gives troops experience in advancing under actual machine gun fire.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE TRAINING

By

COLONEL DONALD F. HALL

"DEAR conscientious officers and sergeants! Do surrender as soon as possible with all the men under your command. Dear Friends! Be relieved and surrender . . ."

The 24th Division soldier who retrieved this classic North Korean leaflet from the mud in front of his foxhole near Taejon in mid-July rubbed his eyes, spat, and read the message again in the misty light of dawn, then tucked it away as a source of future amusement.

The dropping of this ludicrous leaflet on American troops had two important implications: first, it attempted to imitate our own psychological warfare tactics, indicating that our efforts had had a considerable effect on the enemy; second, and more important, it demonstrated the fallacy of disseminating material prepared by unskilled and untrained personnel.

Our own Army specialists learned long ago that the writing of leaflets and radio scripts demands the services of highly trained personnel, just as do the mass printing of leaflets and artillery dissemination of "paper bullets." Few of the weapons of our arsenal require such a variegated specialization or such thorough training in their functions. Psychwar specialists are not born nor do they spring suddenly out of nowhere in time of need. The effective psychological warrior is a product of intensive and extensive training—a type of training which is unprecedented in our military service.

Such training, however, presents a difficult problem. The hypothetical "perfect" psychological warfare officer would be a diplomat, historian, publisher, geo-politician, advertising expert, soldier-strategist and academic psychologist. While this ideal may seem impossible of fulfillment actually there

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COLONEL DONALD F. HALL, GSC, is Chief, Psychological Warfare Division, Office, Chief, Army Field Forces.

are many individuals who do possess one or more of these skills and who with sound training can be developed into an effective team which will represent a composite of all of the required qualities.

A fair start in providing such training was made in our Army even before the blasts from the Communists attained their present crescendo of fury and hate. A degree of orientation in the subject was accomplished through lectures and conferences in Army schools, by the use of an experimental psychological warfare detachment in maneuvers with the Aggressor Force and through *Armed Forces Talks* in the Troop Information Program. Limited instruction also was provided for potential psychwar specialists in a series of six subcourses prepared at the Army General School, by field training with the small but valuable psychological warfare unit at Fort Riley and in a few provisional training units in reserve components.

The first weeks of our fighting in Korea brought word of the formation of a provisional psychological warfare detachment whose work proved much more effective than the crude attempts of the Reds which had caused the American soldier's chuckles. It was no surprise to the average officer that our first efforts in those early leaflet drops brought almost daily

A loudspeaker van broadcasts news of the Fifth Army's advance to liberated Italians in World War II.

OWI Photograph

Psychwar specialists prepare pamphlets for dissemination among German soldiers in World War II.

reports of success. The surprising facts were that the United Nations story, disseminated in the somber days when we were in retreat, *did* bring results despite the traditional idea that psychological warfare is only successful against a losing enemy. Moreover these successes were attained by an unorthodox, makeshift psychwar organization and without benefit of extensive training.

The early experiences in Korea underlined the need for an immediate augmentation of the psychwar training program for combat specialists. The psychological warfare agency of the General Staff, working under G3, stepped up its activities. A psychological warfare division of the Department of the Army Special Staff has been approved while at the Army Field Forces level the Psychological Warfare Division has been augmented. All agencies concerned have cooperated closely in devising the program.

Responsibility for training and unit organization was placed principally upon the Chief, Army Field Forces. Tables of Organization and Distribution were completed for two unit types: the Radio Broadcasting and Leaflet Group, composed

of Headquarters, Reproduction and Mobile Radio Broadcasting Companies, for strategic operations under Theater Headquarters; and the Loudspeaker and Leaflet Company, to be employed by the field army in tactical operations. Provision also has been made for psychwar staff sections at all major echelons.

Pursuant to a Department of the Army directive calling for a definitive psychological warfare program, General Mark W. Clark, Chief, Army Field Forces, approved a plan for a greatly augmented activity. The program encompasses Army-wide orientation, training of psychological warfare officers and enlisted specialists and development of doctrine and techniques as applied to combat operations by ground troops.

Training of psychological warfare officers will be centered in a Psychological Warfare Department of the Army General School, Fort Riley. This new department will include qualified instructors who will prepare the training literature, establish curricula, clarify tactical and strategic psychological warfare doctrine and techniques in manuals and provide instruction under immediate supervision of the School. The strategic phases of this instruction will be coordinated with the Command and General Staff College. The new Fort Riley center also will monitor the training of psychological warfare units in the Organized Reserve Corps.

Selected officers possessing the requisite qualifications will undergo a six-week course. The training is designed to exploit the student's particular skills while at the same time giving him a workable understanding of the related fields which go to make up the well-rounded psychological warfare officer.

Psychological warfare training at the Army General School will include six new subcourses of particular value to officers of the reserve components whose civilian backgrounds qualify them for this field. These new subcourses will augment the six now available which include Psychological Warfare, General (No. 48); Organization for Psychological Warfare (No. 49); Tactical Propaganda (No. 50); Intelligence for Psychological Warfare (No. 51); Strategic Psychological Warfare (No. 104); and Propaganda Analysis (No. 107).

The current Field Manual 33-5, *Psychological Warfare in Combat Operations*, will be augmented by five new manuals—*Psychological Warfare, the Loudspeaker and Leaflet Company; The Radio Broadcasting and Leaflet Group; Field Printing Techniques; Leaflet Dissemination; and Consolidation Propaganda.*

Full advantage will be taken of the training activities of operational units. Field work as well as classroom instruction will be given in the general and specialized propaganda functions including, but not limited to, the conception and preparation of propaganda leaflets; printing techniques with normal and expedient equipment; dissemination of leaflets and newssheets by artillery and planes; effective radio programming and preparation of loudspeaker scripts for indoctrination purposes; measures of defense against psychological attack; propaganda analysis and measurement of enemy reactions to psychological warfare; and propaganda capabilities of potential enemies. It is contemplated that at least three classes, each with a minimum of 24 officers, will be graduated each year. The courses are expected to be the principal source of psychological warfare officers.

Another course at the Army General School will provide three weeks of instruction for potential staff officers in the psychological warfare function. Students will be selected on a basis of background and availability and from specially qualified graduates of the general course described above. Further training for high-level staff officers is provided in two-year courses in international relations, with emphasis on psychological warfare, in recognized academic institutions.

Recently approved psychological warfare Tables of Organization and Distribution will be the basis for the immediate activation of one or more Radio Broadcasting and Leaflet Groups and Loudspeaker and Leaflet Companies in the Army. These Regular Army organizations—the outgrowth of World War II experience and four years of study and experimentation —will work closely with the Aggressor Force and in close coordination with the new department at Fort Riley. Besides serving as invaluable testing and training media they will meet a critical mobilization and logistical requirement for trained psychological warfare units. Several of each type also will be activated in the reserve components.

In addition to this activity at Fort Riley and in the reserve training program, new emphasis will be placed on psychological warfare instruction in the various Army schools. Text material is being prepared to tie in with the study of more "orthodox" weapons and time is to be allocated for such instruction. In addition, material for general orientation of troops will be prepared with emphasis placed upon the principles of defense against psychological attack by an enemy. In this con-

During World War II operations, Army Air Forces personnel prepare leaflet "bombs." The containers weigh 300 pounds when packed.

nection, an understanding of the history, application, mission and possibilities of psychological warfare by all officers and enlisted personnel is essential.

In case of a major mobilization many psychological warfare specialist officers would have to be called to active duty from the reserve. In order to qualify the many reservists from the fields of journalism, radio programming and advertising, the training advantages of reserve strategic and tactical groups and companies will be exploited to the utmost. Such organizations will be closely monitored and inspected under OCAFF supervision, with the assistance of the Army General School's Psychological Warfare Department.

The officers and enlisted personnel of projected psychological warfare units will include other types of specialists, particularly in the radio and intelligence fields, who would be trained by the existing branches and the appropriate technical services. Personnel to provide motor maintenance, photographic service, electrical amplification, supply and food service and other func-

tions normal to a unit in the field also would require many weeks of training.

This accelerated training program reflects the widespread awareness in every echelon of the Army of the crucial importance of military propaganda. Developments in Korea have demonstrated once again the importance of psychological warfare and the necessity for a complete coordination of its functions with the overall operational plan. The adequate training of psychological warfare personnel in an adequate organizational structure is well warranted, all things considered. As expressed in the credo of those who make psychological warfare, "The body of the enemy may be broken without breaking his spirit, but the warrior who captures the spirit of the opponent can simply walk in and take over!"

World War II combat troops are amused by a German message retrieved from an unexploded leaflet shell.

HOSPITALITY THROUGH ASSOCIATED SERVICES

By

CAPTAIN GEORGE B. SCHLESS

QUONSET huts normally lack personality, but there is one on Guam that offers all the appointments of home—flowers, newspapers and magazines and a piano for barber shop harmonizing. In one corner a lunch counter sends forth an aroma of coffee. A young Seabee orders ham and eggs. The eggs are prepared "over light," the way he liked them back home.

And in a Texas clubhouse an anxious soldier makes an urgent request of the director. "Will you please help me with my wedding? I'm being transferred in a few days and we want to get married before I leave."

These are typical scenes happening in Associated Services clubs in the United States and overseas as well. The Seabee had his eggs as he prefers them and the soldier bridegroom and his bride were provided with a minister, attendants, wedding cake and a reception. In varied ways Associated Services for the Armed Forces, Inc. is helping to make off-duty hours more pleasant for men and women of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force.

Associated Services is a new organization but the services it provides have been a familiar part of military life for many years. Established in April 1950 as the successor to United Service Organizations (USO), Associated Services is the co-ordinating and financing agency for the programs of three non-governmental agencies—the Young Men's Christian Association, the National Catholic Community Service and the National Jewish Welfare Board—in cooperation with the Armed Forces. It is a link between civilian and military communities which

CAPTAIN GEORGE B. SCHLESS, Inf-USAR, is Public Relations Director of Associated Services for the Armed Forces, Inc.

Department of Defense Photograph

Soldiers enjoy old-fashioned harmony around the piano.

provides to servicemen and women wholesome spiritual, social, recreational and educational opportunities to occupy their leisure hours.

Associated Services currently operates more than a hundred centers and area programs in 27 states as well as in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone, on Guam and Okinawa, and in leave areas of the European Command. In fact, wherever large numbers of United States military personnel are stationed or on leave, one may find an Associated Services activity in the vicinity. Its facilities may vary from the quonset hut on Guam to large buildings with swimming pools, dormitories and bowling alleys like those in Honolulu, San Diego, Norfolk and New York. Area programs have no single permanent clubhouses but field workers use existing community facilities. Most club directors and staff members have had years of experience in working with the Armed Forces and the organization stands ready to adapt its program to many of the off-post requirements of men and women in uniform.

Initially Associated Services planned to direct one hundred area programs and in addition to reopen and operate 15 of the clubs closed when USO was inactivated. The expansion of

the Armed Forces following the Korean outbreak, however, necessitated a drastic upward revision of the units required. Responding to a request from the Department of Defense, additional workers and program funds were allocated in order to serve the expanding Armed Forces effectively. New plans call for some thirty to fifty additional clubs to be established in the areas of greatest need.

All this, of course, costs money, part of which will be derived from nominal charges paid by servicemen for such personal services as dormitory accommodations, meals at snack bars and the like, and from grants of the member agencies. The general public is being asked to contribute about $4,000,000 through Community Chest campaigns.

The public is giving more than money, however. The lifeblood of the clubs stems from wholehearted civilian participation on a volunteer basis. Junior hostesses who attend the weekend dances and volunteer workers who serve at snack bars, run libraries, plan parties and teach classes, are giving freely of their time to make the program a success. All clubs have been swamped by volunteers offering their services. New groups of junior hostesses are being screened and enrolled.

The President of the United States, in welcoming the forma-

Department of Defense Photograph

This club in Alaska helps military personnel to pass off-duty time with recreational and educational programs.

tion of Associated Services, stressed the importance of its work. "The young men and women in our Armed Forces today will be among the leaders of our country tomorrow, both in and out of uniform," the President declared. "It is essential to provide them with spiritual and recreational opportunities to develop their sense of participation in American life in the civilian communities they visit . . . Associated Services for the Armed Forces deserves, and I am sure will receive, the full support and cooperation of the entire Nation."

The organization is essentially a democratic structure striving to meet the needs of military personnel by organizing the volunteer efforts of the American people on the local as well as the national level. Its top officials are three co-chairmen, each representing one of the three character-building agencies making up the activity. Six volunteers from each agency comprise its 18-member national board of directors. Since its inception, Associated Services has organized local committees in more than 400 communities with co-chairmen and members representing the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths. The function of these committees is to interpret Associated Services and the re-

Department of Defense Photograph

Food in an atmosphere of hospitality adds to the attractiveness of clubs both in the United States and overseas.

quirements of military personnel to residents in their respective communities.

At both national and local levels the organization works in close cooperation with the military. The Secretary of Defense encouraged and welcomed its formation by sponsoring the initial organizational and policy conferences held in The Pentagon. Locally, commanding officers are assisting by providing transportation to and from Associated Services clubs, thus encouraging the use of neighboring facilities by personnel of their commands. Chaplains in all the services and of all faiths visit the clubs frequently and assist in the various phases of the program. Special Services officers invite junior hostesses from the clubs for parties on Army posts, at Air Force bases or even on the decks of Naval vessels. They also publicize club activities among service personnel.

By and large, the same off-duty recreation enjoyed by World War II service personnel also attracts their younger brothers and sisters in uniform today. At the centers they may relax, read in the club library, eat at the snack bar or chat with their friends and civilian hostesses. As in World War II, dancing is still a favorite pastime. Card games rank high in popularity and indoor sports such as bowling, ping-pong and basketball attract many. For those desiring mental stimulation, classes, lectures and forums are arranged.

This general pattern of activities varies, of course, from club to club, with each program tailored to the local needs of servicemen and women and the resources of the community. Beach parties, picnics and outdoor sports are especially suited to clubs at Pacific stations while educational classes are favored in Alaska to help pass the long winter nights.

Two trends in the interests of servicemen have been noted since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. One was evident in the numerous requests for religious materials. In response, Bibles, prayerbooks of the various faiths and numerous pamphlets of consolation and guidance have been provided through Associated Services club outlets. Religious counsel also is available when requested.

The other trend is the interest displayed in educational development, especially education through recreation and sightseeing. Depending upon their geographical location, service personnel may visit such points of interest as historic Williamsburg, the glamour spots of Hollywood or snow-topped Mount Hood. Through the facilities of Associated Services, these or

Associated Services Photograph

Associated Services clubs also serve as family centers where men in training can meet their wives and children.

similar tours are within reach of nearly all persons in uniform.

Another facet of the educational trend is evidenced in the organization of hobby clubs. Photography, art, journalism, music, stamp collecting and crafts are among the varied club activities to be found in virtually every Associated Services installation.

The effect of these more serious interests on the part of men and women in uniform is healthy. Many of them left high school or college to enter military service, yet they still feel the need for cultural growth. In the crafts classes, dramatic programs and classical music hours they find opportunity for self-expression and individual development.

The organization performs other useful functions, including assistance to military personnel whose families accompany them on changes of station. It is to the Associated Services club that the serviceman often appeals first for help in locating housing—a room in a private home, a one-room apartment or space in a housing project. Because many service wives are lonely in strange towns, club doors are open to them and their children. Many clubs offer nursery or baby-sitting services and organize appropriate entertainment for the various age groups of service

families. And with the rapid influx of men called for duty since the Korean action began, parents too are descending on the Associated Services as the headquarters for last-minute visits and farewells.

In providing a touch of home for servicemen and women, Associated Services centers perform a dual function. They assist youthful service personnel in making the transition into the Armed Forces and, at the same time, help them maintain the civilian associations and identification with the way of life which they have been called upon to defend. In its character-building activities, Associated Services are preparing these youths for the assumption of responsibility and leadership in community life of the future.

The new friendships springing up through Associated Services activities, the standards of character which the clubs set, the lift given to servicemen's morale—all not only meet the emergency needs of the present but will have a beneficial effect on American life in the days to come.

AID

UPON THIS FOUNDATION . . .

No nation is fit to assume responsibility for others unless it is capable of being responsible for itself. Universal military training is the fundamental basis of such security. No matter how complicated the weapons of war may become, no matter how necessary to the Nation's future security are programs for scientific research and industrial mobilization, the disciplined, trained and patriotic citizenry of the Nation remain the bricks of the foundation upon which the other methods and means of security rest.

The Honorable Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War.

REPORTS OF THE SERVICE SECRETARIES

Extract summaries of the Semiannual Reports of the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force for the period 1 January to 30 June 1950.

Secretary Pace:

ARMY ACTIVITIES IN RETROSPECT

Few appreciate the magnitude and complexity of the Army's tasks. As of 30 June 1950 the Army had committed a limited number of troops, under United Nations' sanction, in the fight to drive out the invader and to preserve democracy in the Republic of Korea. As another defense of democracy, the Army is carrying 80 per cent of the burden of enhancing through the Mutual Defense Assistance Pact the military posture of our friends of the free world. The Army is engaged in the tremendous responsibilities of occupation in both Europe and the Far East. At home, the Army stands ready to assist in time of disaster; it operates the Panama Canal and the Communication System of the Territory of Alaska. It maintains and develops the inland waterways and the harbors of this Nation.

The Army's primary mission, of course, is to be prepared to fulfill its role in defending the United States. Nor does the Army solely prepare to win a war after one starts; it must do all in its power to prevent war and much of the positive thinking of its leaders is devoted to that end.

The Army today has serious limitations. It is small. As of 30 June it was approximately 38,500 under its authorized strength of 630,000. Since World War II there have been serious deficits in all major items of Army equipment. On the other hand, our position has been enhanced in such areas as industrial mobilization—always a peacetime deficiency in unmilitaristic nations. The problem is one of balancing all factors to make the best possible use of available funds. This we are doing.

Our primary security goal is, and always should be, the prevention of war. Second only to that is the requirement that we be prepared to achieve decisive victory if war is thrust upon us. Our future security demands that we apply effectively all of our resources—manpower, leadership, scientific genius and productive capacity—to the task of generating the moral and material strength needed to insure lasting peace. The Army's role in that task is a vital one.

We have a small Army but a good one. We have in the Army today the best men we have ever had in peacetime. Many are veterans with distinguished records in combat; many are skillful technicians in a wide variety of fields. Never has our need for such men been greater for it is apparent that the best way to meet the threat imposed by the overwhelming ground forces available to our potential enemies is to be prepared to meet them with highly skilled ground forces possessing weapons and equipment of unprecedented capabilities. We in the Army are striving to provide both of these essential elements.

Research and Development

The dominant guide since 1946 for requirements for new weapons and equipment has been the Stilwell Board Report of that year. In view of increased requirements as opposed to the need for strict economy, it was apparent that this

report should be not only revised but superseded by an entirely new report. An Army Equipment Board was convened for this purpose in January 1950 and it is contemplated that its report will become a guide to future Army weapons and equipment development.

Standardization with the armies of the United Kingdom and Canada continued to show gratifying progress. A conference in London reached substantial agreement on an optimum family of antiaircraft artillery weapons.

During the period under report, the Technical Services continued their varied research and development activities. The Ordnance Corps put pilot models of the new light tank through engineering tests; the Chemical Corps carried out extensive exploratory work on types and design of radiological defense instruments; the Signal Corps announced the development of an ultra-high frequency transmission line—called the "G-string" —that is simple and cheap. This innovation is expected to improve radar operation and, ultimately, to replace the complicated and expensive coaxial cable in communications and television. The Corps of Engineers made considerable progress on a lightweight pipeline for handling liquid fuels in large quantities and developed an improved prefabricated landing mat for the Air Force. Experiments by the Medical Service in radiation biology have provided encouraging results. There were new clothing developments by the Quartermaster Corps.

The Army has accelerated its guided missile research and development work and has conducted a limited training program on guided missiles to insure their use as developed. So that trained units will be available, the 1st Guided Missile Regiment, stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas, has been expanded into the 1st Guided Missile Group. This group actively participates in the missile launchings conducted at the White Sands-Holloman Range. In addition to the extensive specialized training afforded the personnel of the Group, training and instruction are provided selected members of all components of the Armed Forces at the Antiaircraft and Guided Missile Center, Fort Bliss, Texas.

Training

In spite of a high rate of turnover in personnel as well as the enforced use of troops in the Zone of Interior for housekeeping activities, some advancement has been made in the training status of units during this six-month period. Outstanding progress was achieved in the antiaircraft field. Both airborne and armored units have been given precedence in available training facilities and have shown gratifying improvement. All other units show substantial gains.

Three large-scale joint maneuvers during the period advanced Army training. PORTREX, a joint Army, Navy and Air Force training exercise controlled by the Joint Chiefs of Staff with the Chief of Naval Operations as executive agent and the Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet, as Maneuver Commander, was completed in the Puerto Rican area in March. The strategic and tactical concepts executed in the movements of fleet units, Air Force formations and Army troops demonstrated the efficiency of the Armed Forces team and its capability for combat employment, as well as the need for further practical training and rehearsals in joint operations.

SWARMER, the most extensive completely airborne training exercise ever held, was conducted at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, during April and May under the tactical direction of the former Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, USAF, as Maneuver Commander. More than 32,000 Army troops joined with Navy and Air Force units in demonstrating the feasibility of a totally airborne operation in the attainment of limited objectives. In the exercise all troops and all materials, with minor exceptions, were brought in to the simulated combat area by air transport in highly efficient and continuous operations resembling the Berlin Airlift. This joint exercise developed increased appreciation of the urgency of extended practical training in air-ground operations.

In Exercise SWEETBRIAR, Army and Air Force units of two nations for the first time in history joined in a large-scale combined and joint exercise in the Arctic wilderness to develop tactics and techniques in Arctic operations. Under

the command of the Commanding General, Fifth Army, the United States Army and Air Force and the Canadian Army and Royal Canadian Air Force engaged in simulated combat operations against an invasion by aggressor forces (represented by the 4th U.S. Infantry Regiment elements stationed in Alaska), north of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Collaboration With Other Armies

Under the provisions of the Mutual Defense Assistance Program of 1949, the Army carried out, through its normal logistic and training channels, the aid program tasks assigned to it by the Secretary of Defense. Army sections were established as elements of Military Assistance Advisory Groups in American Embassies in countries receiving shipments of ground force equipment. In the period covered, Advisory Groups were on duty in Turkey, Greece, Iran, Korea, the Philippines and in 12 Latin-American nations.

Occupation

In addition to its primary mission of defending the United States, the Army continued to perform its assigned duties under occupation policies. Approximately 32 per cent of Army strength was so engaged in Japan, the Ryukyus, Germany, Austria and Trieste.

Personnel Strength

During the period covered by this report, the Army consisted of approximately 1,830,000 individuals, roughly a third of whom were on active duty and a sixth were civilians working with the Army. The remainder were citizen-soldiers available for active military duty through the Organized Reserve Corps or the National Guard.

Regular Army: In the period under review, the authorized strength of the Regular Army was cut from 677,000 to 630,000 to meet budgetary limits. In January 1950, actual strength was 638,824. By June this figure had dropped to 591,487, or 38,513 below the authorization. This reduction was in enlisted strength and was due in part to excess momentum in the cutback effort early in 1950.

Organized Reserve Corps: The Organized Reserve Corps maintained a healthy level of activity. During this period, total ORC strength in the Active Reserve showed a net gain from 496,947 to 508,617. As of 30 June 1950, 68,785 Reserve officers and 117,756 enlisted personnel were participating in paid training programs in 10,629 active units.

Reserve Officers' Training Corps: The number of universities and colleges offering Army ROTC courses rose from 218 to 238, with a total of 488 units, in addition to 137 junior division units in other schools. In June 22,083 were enrolled in ROTC advanced courses, 4579 more than the previous year.

National Guard: Twenty-seven antiaircraft artillery units and 19 divisional units of the National Guard were organized during the six-month period of this report. This brought the total of Federally recognized units to 4863 or 93 per cent of the allotted unit strength of 5221. Twenty states and territories have organized all of their allotted units—the highest level of organization in the National Guard's history. The completely organized units include 2 armored divisions, 25 infantry divisions and 20 regimental combat teams. The organization of the authorized 27 infantry divisions will be complete upon Federal recognition of six units.

On a personnel basis, however, as of 30 June the National Guard was 25,239 below its authorized level, having dropped eight per cent in six months. Commissioned officer strength was significantly short, especially in Medical, Dental and Chaplain Corps positions.

Training was under handicaps. Armory facilities continued inadequate. Equipment was estimated at 46 per cent of requirements. School activities other than extension work were discontinued on 26 April and week-end firing was halted as of 1 May because of monetary stringencies. Half of the supplemental training was on a non-pay basis.

Civilian Personnel: As of 31 December 1949, the total of civilian employees paid from appropriated funds was 317,387. As of 30 June, this number had been reduced to 303,599 with the bulk of the reduction in the continental United States where the total stood at 262,873. Civilian employees in territories and possessions numbered 15,158 and in foreign countries 25,568.

Morale

Two facts distinctly detrimental to Army morale were: uncertainty with respect to medical care for service dependents due to the shortage of Army doctors and beds in hospitals, and the lack of sufficient family housing for Army personnel. Neither of these problems was solved at the end of the fiscal year. In other lines, however, progress was made.

By and large, since a majority of military personnel received at least moderate net increases in take-home pay, there was a pronounced good effect on Army-wide morale as a result of the Career Compensation Act of 1949. Administration under the new pay card system was speeded up to insure that the soldier gets his pay on time. Legislation was passed granting an extension of time for the award of decorations for World War II services. Food service improvements were completed or got under way. A national survey of all Army kitchens was completed to form the basis for a far-reaching modernization program. Training of food service officers was revised to increase the output of trained supervisors.

Education

As of 31 March, 47,000 men and women were enrolled in group study classes, 5000 in resident classes with cooperating colleges and universities and 43,000 in correspondence courses of the United States Armed Forces Institute. Off-duty college education was provided in the United States, Germany, Japan and Hawaii. Plans were laid for extending this opportunity to Austria, Trieste and the Caribbean. Between December 1948 and March 1950, overall participation of Army personnel in the Army Education Program rose from 15.4 per cent to 26.7 per cent.

Health

In the last six months of fiscal year 1950, troop health was at the highest level in history, with the trend in rates of admissions to hospitals and of sick in quarters for all causes consistently downward. Hospital cases of illness and injury were exceedingly low, both overseas and within the continental United States. Facilities were taxed, however. In spite of the closing of four general hospitals and the reduction in size of other installations, regular services were continued.

Housing

The problem of obtaining additional family housing remained acute. In the interests of economy, a two-fold policy of the Armed Forces Policy Council provided that, at least for fiscal year 1950, appropriated funds would not be approved for family quarters at stations where Wherry Act housing was planned; and that all family quarters for the continental United States would be eliminated from the fiscal year 1951 authorization bill. In the continental United States there is a total Army requirement for approximately 113,000 sets of family quarters for military and key civilian personnel based on the authorized 630,000-man Army. Against this requirement there exist 31,536 sets of family quarters, including conversions and temporary types.

Overseas, construction of family quarters in Alaska and Okinawa was approved—400 sets of family quarters at Fort Richardson, Alaska, and 345 sets of family quarters for Okinawa. In addition 200 sets of family quarters built by GARIOA funds were under way in Okinawa; these will be rented to military and Civil Service personnel. In Japan, 2000 sets of rental quarters are being constructed for military and Civil Service personnel with counterpart funds and Wherry housing projects amounting to 13,274 units have been approved. Of this latter number, 4929 are under construction.

Organization Activities

Passage of the Army Organization Act of 1950 (Public Law 581—81st Congress) climaxed the organizational activities of the last half of fiscal year 1950. Consolidating and revising various existing laws affecting the organization of the Army, this legislation is designed to provide a permanent and flexible statutory basis for organization in peace or war. Besides replacing certain temporary wartime legislation, it gives the Secretary of the Army authority to make changes in keeping with new weapons and with world events.

Secretary Matthews:

MAINTAINING THE NAVY'S READINESS

The last half of the fiscal year 1950 closed on a grim note. War was being waged in the Far East—a war based on ideologies, a war which might determine whether the people of Asia will be blanketed under Communist totalitarianism. Direct action was required. The President, as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, ordered that military aid be given the Korean Republic.

His directive resulted in assignment to the Naval Forces in the Western Pacific, including the Seventh Fleet, the tasks of: (1) providing transport and protection for Americans being evacuated from Korea by sea and for military supplies and personnel being shipped by sea to the Korean Republic; (2) providing naval forces to assist in the mission of driving the aggressor from the Korean Republic; (3) preventing a possible invasion of Formosa by Chinese Communist forces while preventing attacks against the mainland of China from Formosa; and (4) enforcing a blockade of the entire Korean coast. The Seventh Fleet and the other naval forces involved immediately set about accomplishing their mission.

The readiness of the Seventh Fleet—and the other naval forces involved—was made possible by sacrificing many desirable but less immediately vital activities. The same is true of the fleets in the Atlantic and Mediterranean. They also had to be kept in the highest possible state of readiness to meet any emergencies which might flare up in those areas.

The Operating Forces

The material condition of the Active Fleet—the ships, aircraft and equipment—was barely satisfactory during the last half of the fiscal year 1950. Because of the curtailment of funds for maintenance and overhaul of the fleet it was necessary for fleet personnel to accomplish a maximum of self-maintenace afloat. Only in that way has it been possible to keep the Fleet in a combat-acceptable condition.

Training

Training of the Active Fleets continued at a maximum, with only operational requirements receiving a higher priority. In spite of shortcomings, every effort has been made to improve the combat readiness of fleet personnel by intensified training. The results have been good—but further training is required along with training services and new equipment before fleet readiness can be completely satisfactory.

One of the major purposes in this training is to develop the ability of the fleet to work with its sister-services and with our allies. To further this teamwork, combined and joint exercises were conducted with Army and Air Force units as well as with units of the British, Canadian, French and Netherlands Navies.

Other types of training at sea also were conducted. In March the snorkel-equipped submarine *Pickerel* made a submerged cruise from Hongkong to Pearl Harbor, producing a wealth of information on the operation and capabilities of the snorkel submarine.

The Fleet Marine Forces continued to develop the amphibious techniques. Units took part in a number of amphibious training exercises—DEMON, a demonstration conducted during May at Camp Pendleton for the students of the Army Command and General Staff College; MICOWEX, a cold-weather operation in the northern Pacific during January and February; and CROSS-OVER, an amphibious exercise held during April at Onslo Beach, North Carolina.

New and Converted Vessels

The Active Fleet will have, in 1951, three large carriers of the *Midway* class, five *Essex* class carriers and eleven light and escort carriers which are especially adaptable to antisubmarine work. In addition, it is planned to convert five carriers of the *Essex* class to accommodate faster, heavier aircraft now

being bought. The first of the conversions—the newly-built *USS Oriskany*—is expected to join the fleet late in 1950. All of the foregoing numbers will probably be revised upward depending on the Korean and world situation.

The modernization program for installing snorkels in 29 World War II submarines has been partially completed but many submarines of the Active Fleet must be equipped with snorkels before they can be used effectively in combat operations.

A number of destroyers have been specifically adapted for antisubmarine escort work—thus improving our antisubmarine potential. A prototype of a medium-sized antisubmarine surface craft which can be mass produced is urgently needed.

New Developments

The introduction of jet-propelled fighters into carrier operations has been successfully accomplished. In the patrol and attack plane fields the turbo-propeller engine—which was developed under the sponsorship of the Bureau of Aeronautics—shows great possibilities and already has been installed in developmental aircraft.

Research and development funds have been diverted from other purposes to design and test carrier-based aircraft and equipment for antisubmarine warfare. The new-type patrol planes possess improved detection equipment and have enlarged bomb bays to permit carrying a greater variety of antisubmarine weapons including mines.

The Navy has opened promising possibilities in the adaptation of airships and helicopters to antisubmarine operations. Both have desirable characteristics for this type of work. An airship development squadron has recently been commissioned at Key West to devise and test tactics and equipment. The Navy intends to work out the design of a ship-based helicopter suitable for antisubmarine use. Results achieved so far are very encouraging.

Techniques for refueling airships at sea have been worked out and the necessary equipment is being installed both in the airships and in antisubmarine carriers. This will permit aircraft to spend more time in flight thereby providing better protection to convoys at sea.

Another significant development during the first half of 1950 was the complete assumption by the Bureau of Ordnance of all responsibilities in connection with controlled mines from the Department of the Army. The transfer of these mines—so highly important in harbor defense—to the Bureau of Ordnance places the procurement and supply responsibility for all types of mining in the seas and harbors under one agency.

Military Sea Transportation Service

Approximately 3,000,000 measurement tons of cargo were moved by Military Sea Transportation Service to and from areas overseas during the last half of the fiscal year. In addition, the movement of passengers totaled about 1,400,000,000 passenger miles. (See "Unified Sea Transportation," November 1950 DIGEST.)

Naval Communication Service

One of the newest additions to the Naval Communications Service network will be the most powerful transmitter in the world, now being built by the Bureau of Yards and Docks at Jim Creek, Snohomish County, Washington. The station is located on the floor of a valley, with a 2000-foot mountain peak on each side. The transmitting antenna is extended between those peaks. More than 1,000,000 watts of power will be developed at this station to provide all-weather communications with the entire Pacific area.

The Shore Establishment

With the inactivation of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard on 1 June 1950, the Navy had 10 naval shipyards remaining in an active status. On a fully active operating basis the Navy had—not counting Naval Reserve Air Stations—36 air installations in the United States plus five beyond the continental limits.

Personnel

On 30 June there were 44,641 officers and 331,860 men on active duty—a cutback of 33,464 officers and men since 1 January 1950. There were, in addition, 5037 officer candidates—midshipmen and aviation cadets—in training.

During fiscal year 1950 the Naval Reserve made its most substantial progress in history. As of 30 June 1950, the total enrollment in the Naval Reserve was approximately 1,120,000 including 17,000 on continuous active duty. Approximately 130,000 Reservists took two-week tours of intensive active duty during fiscal year 1950.

Service School Training

Continuing emphasis was put on training ashore. Almost 6300 officers completed courses in the National War College, the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, the Armed Forces Staff College, the Naval War College, the General Line Schools, 18 Navy Special Schools and civilian colleges and universities. More than 61,000 enlisted personnel completed courses in 77 Navy schools during the year.

Morale

Generally speaking, morale in the Navy is good, as partially reflected by the 60 per cent reenlistment rate. There are, however, some matters which tend to lower morale among Navy personnel.

One of these is the matter of recreation, especially since the revived USO had to cease operation because of the lack of funds. To offset this loss, the Associated Services for the Armed Forces has been organized to provide many of the facilities formerly operated by the USO. This is expected to help the situation considerably. (See "Hospitality Through Associated Services," The DIGEST, this issue.)

Another matter affecting morale is that of housing for Navy families. During the first six months of 1950, the Navy's 32,000 defense housing units continued to furnish most of the Government housing available to Navy personnel and their dependents. Throughout the period the problem of maintaining these emergency type structures became increasingly acute.

Some relief is in sight, however. Under the Wherry Act and its amendment (Public Law 498—81st Congress) the Bureau of Yards and Docks resumed selection of sponsors for the design of housing to be built on or adjacent to naval installations. The initial phase of this building program will provide living quarters for about 20,000 Navy families. As of 30 June, the Secretary had given initial approval to the construction of about 11,600 units. These housing units will be owned, operated and maintained by private interests. The occupants will receive money allowances for quarters while in tenancy and will, in turn, pay the owners a reasonable rental.

Health

The health of the Navy has reached a record-breaking new high level. The incidence of diseases and injuries during the period was about 19 per cent less than in the corresponding months in 1949—the best previous year.

Research and Development

Recent developments include:

In the field of mathematics, the Office of Naval Research has developed large, high-speed digital computing machines.

The XA2D Skyshark, a powerful carrier-type attack aircraft, made its first flight in May. It is the first carrier aircraft with a turbo-propeller installation which provides for better take-offs, landings and range than pure jet power.

Part of the problem of finding, recognizing and tracking a target is being solved by the development of automatic equipment to take the place of the pilot's eyes and brain when traveling at 500-600 miles an hour at an altitude of 50,000 feet.

An air-to-air rocket with folding fins, the "Mighty Mouse," was developed specifically for use on modern high-speed aircraft. The weapon at this stage shows excellent prospects of being used by the fighter and interceptor aircraft of both the Air Force and the Navy.

An improved automatic pilot for use in high-speed aircraft is in production and will be installed in aircraft as fast as received.

The ejection seat is now standard safety equipment in all Navy jet fighters. Although comparatively new, this device already has been responsible for saving the lives of several pilots in high-speed emergency escapes. Meanwhile, the possibility of detaching the cockpit and lowering it by means of parachute is under study and shows great promise of being a satisfactory means of escape from future high-speed aircraft.

An integral part of the Research and Development program of the Navy is its study of guided missiles. For upper air research outstanding results have been achieved with "Aerobee" and "Viking" missiles aboard the *USS Norton Sound*, a converted seaplane tender now the country's first floating guided missile proving ground. Air-launched and ship-launched guided missiles also have been developed for antisubmarine warfare.

Development of a submarine nuclear power plant, through the joint efforts of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Bureau of Ships, progressed to the point where it was appropriate to request authorization from Congress to start construction of the submarine in the fiscal year 1952.

Secretary Finletter:

TRENDS IN AIR FORCE DEVELOPMENT

While the Air Force is continuously engaged in an evaluation of the relative importance and urgency of steps which should be taken, within the limits of available resources, to accomplish its four major tasks or missions, it recognizes that it is impossible to classify such tasks or missions in accordance with a scale of importance. The successful performance of each is essential to the security of the United States and to the success of its Armed Forces in the event of conflict. Therefore, it is the policy of the Air Force to provide, within the limits of its resources, personnel and equipment organized into units and carefully trained for the tasks assigned.

It is well to review the Air Force missions. The order in which they are discussed bears no relation to their order of priority or importance. They are all essential.

Any future conflict might be commenced by an atomic air attack directed against targets within the United States. Basic to the Air Force thinking and planning is the necessity to provide, to the maximum extent possible, the means to avert or fend off such an attack.

Defense against an air atomic attack—and the term defense must be regarded as relative because there is by no means a 100 per cent effective method for averting such an attack—can be provided in two ways: First, by perfecting the means for detecting and fending off such an attack; and secondly, by the maintenance in constant readiness of an effective and capable strategic striking force. Such a striking force represents the greatest deterrent to attack upon the United States or its interests. It must at all times be so strong and ready for instant reaction that an enemy will stop and consider before inviting it into action.

To the fullest extent possible within the means available, the Air Force is energetically working to maintain, modernize, man, support and train its strategic striking force. Eighteen of the 48 groups of the Air Force are assigned to this task and as the Air Force increases in strength, there will be an increase in its capacity to carry out its strategic air mission.

An integral part of our air defense system is an efficient aircraft early warning system commonly referred to as a "radar screen." A modest system is now in operation in several sections of the United States, utilizing for the most part World War II equipment. Recently the Congress authorized the construction of a nation-wide radar early warning system and also the installation of units in Alaska. Originally these installations were not to be completed until mid-1953. However, work on the entire pro-

ject is being speeded up and the system will be operative by mid-1951. Completion of this aircraft early warning system will be an important step forward in the air defense of the United States. But it is only a start and will fall far short of the ultimate goal of complete radar coverage.

Of equal importance to the air defense and the strategic air attack is the air support of the ground forces—the third basic task or mission of the Air Force. The Air Force has developed and has in being planes whose characteristics are particularly fitted for this mission. Tactical air has for its function the support of ground forces. While tactical air cannot of itself win the ground battle, it can create conditions favorable to the success of the ground forces. As the Armed Forces of the country, particularly the ground forces, are increased with the consequent increase in our ability to meet the requirements we face, the tactical air forces will have to be increased. Increased specialization in tactical aircraft must be achieved. The Air Force must have airplanes which are capable of gaining air superiority, segregating the battlefield from the back areas of the enemy and providing close support—the three primary purposes of the tactical air effort.

The fourth task of the Air Force is that of air transport. As the number of men to be deployed increases, as the size and weight of their equipment increases and as the distance of deployment increases, so does the task of the air transport multiply. This is met by a continual increase in the power, speed and lifting capacity of the modern cargo or transport plane and an increase in the number of such planes maintained in active status. The latest air transport planes of the Air Force have capabilities four or five times as great as the best of the four-engine aircraft in operation seven years ago.

Operational Effectiveness

During the past six months the Air Force has participated in several joint exercises with the Army and Navy. The most important of these exercises were: SWEETBRIAR, PORTREX and SWARMER.

The Air Force is fully cognizant of the need to provide strong tactical air support, including airlift, for the ground forces and it has taken additional measures to insure the adequacy of such support. To meet the tactical air support needs of the Army with greater efficiency, the Air Force has reorganized the Tactical Air Command, giving to it the operational and administrative control of all tactical air units devoted to an Army support role. Heretofore, combat units were assigned to the six numbered regional air forces of the Continental Air Command and placed under the operational control of the Tactical Air Command only for specific missions or during special training maneuvers.

The Ninth Air Force has been redesignated Ninth Tactical Air Force, and its headquarters has been moved to Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina, close to the training center for airborne troops. As the field force of the Tactical Air Command, which is primarily a planning headquarters, the Ninth will be able to carry out a more effective program for training all tactical support units.

Military Air Transport Service

As a result of recent experiences and studies, the Air Force revised the mission of the chief airlift agency, the Military Air Transport Service. Heretofore, this service had concerned itself primarily with current airlift, operating regularly scheduled domestic and oversea passenger and cargo schedules and providing special lifts for the movement of units and support of combat exercises. The primary mission of the Military Air Transport Service as of 30 June was to provide the air transport capacity to meet the D-day airlift requirements of the Department of Defense and to form the nucleus of an air transport service capable of expansion to meet mobilization requirements. In addition, it continued to support operations of the Armed Forces and to provide communications, weather, rescue, evacuation and pilot-monitoring services. Scheduled transport services by MATS in peacetime were limited to the airlift required as a by-product of training for its wartime mission.

Air Defense

In keeping with the increased emphasis on air defense, the Continental Air Command has established Eastern and Western Air Defense Forces which exercise operational and administrative control over all units specifically assigned to air defense activities. These two forces are responsible for the air defense of the United States in accordance with overall planning by the Continental Air Command headquarters.

Although the Air Force is charged with primary responsibility for the air defense of the United States, it is concerning itself with the development of a unified system which will include the defense capabilities of the Army and the Navy. The integration of Air Force fighters, Army antiaircraft units and Navy fighters and picket vessels off both coasts into a single system will enhance the country's defensive capacities.

Research and Development

To coordinate and facilitate the research and development activities of the Air Force, a new staff agency was created in Headquarters, USAF, in January 1950 —the office of Deputy Chief of Staff, Development. This office will implement the increased emphasis on research and development and will help to strengthen the "consumer-producer" relationship between Air Force agencies that develop new equipment and the field commands that use such materiel. As an operating counterpart to this headquarters organization, the Research and Development Command was established. Eventually it will assume the field responsibility within the Air Force for prosecution of the overall research and development program. The Air Force coordinates its research and development program with those of the other armed services through the Research and Development Board.

Today the largest segment of the Air Force research and development program is pursued through contracts with nonmilitary agencies. The monetary value of such contracts exceeds a half-billion dollars. Approximately 10 per cent of this amount is for research; the remainder is devoted to the development of the products of research. Commercial concerns hold about 80 per cent of the development contracts, 11 per cent are with governmental agencies and 9 per cent are with nonprofit organizations.

The Air Engineering Development Center, now under construction at Tullahoma, Tennessee, has been renamed the Arnold Engineering Development Center in honor of the Air Force's wartime commanding general—General of the Air Force H. H. Arnold. This installation is designed to provide the Nation with the facilities for research in the fields of supersonic and jet propulsion. The Center will consist of a high-altitude engine-test facility for the development and evaluation of ramjets, turbojets, and gas-turbine engines; a hypersonic (5 or more times the speed of sound) wind tunnel for the development and evaluation of the aerodynamic characteristics of supersonic aircraft and guided missiles; and a supersonic (from 1.2 to 5 times the speed of sound) propulsion wind tunnel designed for the development-testing of aircraft power plants and scale models of high-speed aircraft. When completed the Center will be available to the military services, private institutions and industry for the exploration of the aeronautical field beyond the sonic barrier.

Development of Equipment

Significent progress has been made in the development of more modern types of aircraft and in the guided missile program. Firings of test missiles have been conducted regularly at the USAF missile test range at Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico. Several projects will be transferred for testing to the Long Range Proving Ground at Banana River, Florida, in the near future. Construction of the necessary facilities is now under way at the new test site.

Maintenance of Equipment

The B-29, most numerous of the World War II aircraft currently employed, has been the chief focus of the program to improve operating performance. Since 1944-45, when the great bulk of the B-29s still in use were produced, important developments have taken place in aero-

nautical equipment, including improvements in engines and propellers. Approximately 4000 engines of the type used in the B-29 have been measurably improved and most B-29 planes in operation have been equipped with them. The Air Force is also making changes in the F-80—the first of the jet fighter planes.

Housing

The acute shortage of family housing on or near air bases, stressed in previous Air Force reports, is still a major problem. The number of those needing such housing has increased substantially since the last report. About 55,000 officers and enlisted men who are legally entitled to Government family quarters do not have such quarters and there are 63,000 others who are also in urgent need of family housing.

The Air Force is placing major reliance for privately financed houses on the Wherry-Spence Act of 8 August 1949, although it is not expected to meet all of the Air Force's needs. The 26,595 units planned at 49 continental bases represent less than half the total requirements of the Air Force.

Requirements for cold-weather housing in Alaska and typhoon-proof housing on Okinawa have made these areas acute problems for the Air Force. Public Law 420—81st Congress appropriated for construction purposes 24.7 million dollars for Alaska and 24.1 million dollars for Okinawa, of which 9 million dollars and 6.5 million dollars, respectively, are for both troop and family housing.

Personnel

At the end of fiscal year 1950 there were approximately 564,800 Air Force personnel deployed within the United States and overseas—54,914 commissioned officers, 2092 warrant officers, 354,271 airmen and 153,562 civilians.

Education

The Air Force Information and Education Program grew substantially during the past six months and reached an all-time high of 21.6 percent participation in its various phases.

At the end of the academic year 1949-50 the Air Force received as commissioned officers 25 per cent each of the graduating classes of West Point and Annapolis—a total of 338. This figure, slightly higher than that of the previous year, will alleviate in some measure but certainly will not solve the Air Force problem of securing an adequate number of professionally trained officers. The matter of an Air Force Academy, therefore, remains a vital problem. The Air Force has created the Office of Special Assistant for Air Force Academy Matters to exercise full authority and responsibility within the Air Staff for developing plans for the proposed school. It now has been authorized to seek legislation specifically for an Air Force Academy. It is anticipated that the Air Force Academy will be established at a site selected initially as a permanent home, thus eliminating a move from a temporary location.

Reserve Forces

Air National Guard—During this period the overall strength of the Air National Guard moved upward to a total of 45,000 officers and enlisted personnel. The number of units increased to 516. There were 20 jet-equipped fighter squadrons.

Air Force Reserve—As of 25 June 1950, the assigned strength of the Organized Air Reserve was 27,782 officers and 30,660 airmen.

Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps—On 1 June 1950 the Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps program consisted of units at 127 colleges and universities, with a total enrollment of 42,422 ROTC participants.

Civil Air Patrol—By the end of fiscal year 1950 the Civil Air Patrol had increased its strength to 130 groups of 699 squadrons, composing 52 wings. As of 30 April active CAP personnel included 36,328 senior members and 19,365 cadets. The CAP was organized in more than 175 high schools in 39 different states. Approximately 950 Air Force Reserve officers, acting as instructors, added strength and stability to the program.

The full 222-page *Semiannual Report of the Secretary of Defense and of the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force* is obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 50 cents a copy.

ARMY LANDMARKS

Fort Monroe

Fort Monroe, overlooking Hampton Roads and Chesapeake Bay, is situated on a small peninsula in southwest Virginia, the tip of which is known as Old Point Comfort. The Old Fort—the only one of its type maintained in its original form in the United States—occupies a roughly hexagonal area of eighty acres completely surrounded by a water-filled moat.

Fort Monroe ranks high among Army posts in the richness of its history. The site has been fortified since 1607, shortly after the first English settlers landed. A stockade was built at Old Point Comfort in 1609 and named Fort Algernourne. The first garrison consisted of fifty men with a few cannon. This fort was destroyed by fire, then rebuilt and renamed Fort George in 1727.

Fort George was destroyed by a hurricane in 1750 and was not rebuilt until 1781 when the French admiral, De Grasse, landed there. After the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781, the site on Old Point Comfort was abandoned until the War of 1812.

The construction of Fort Monroe was started in 1819 following plans drawn up by General Simon Bernard, staff engineer for Napoleon. In 1825 Fort Monroe was the largest garrison in the United States, with one-third of the artillery troops and approximately one-tenth of the entire Army stationed within its walls.

Dominating the entrance to Hampton Roads, Fort Monroe was used as a naval base in many campaigns. It remained in Union hands throughout the Civil War and Jefferson Davis was confined there after hostilities ceased.

For many years Fort Monroe was the home of the Coast Artillery School and Headquarters of the Harbor Defense of Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads. In 1946 the Coast Artillery School was moved to Fort Winfield Scott, California. The same year the former Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, now Office, Chief, Army Field Forces, was moved to Fort Monroe from The Pentagon in Washington.

Fort Monroe is named in honor of President James Monroe during whose term of office construction was started.

(Picture on back cover.)

U. S. Army Photograph

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